No. 13,857.

The Offer Made by Hawaii Has Been Ac-

Exclusion of Immigrants and Increas

ed Tax on Sake to Be the Sub-

jects Considered.

The Japanese government has accepted

the offer made by Hawaii to arbitrate the

dispute between the two countries. The

State Department has been informed of the

offer and acceptance. The subjects of ar-

bitration will include not only the difficulty

over the landing of the Japanese immi-

grants, but also will include other disagfee-

nents between the two countries, the most

important of which is the sake tax im-

pesed upon a Japanese liquor largely im-

ported and consumed by the Japanese in

The acceptance of the offer of arbitra-

tion, a brief synopsis of which has been

cabled to the Japanese minister here and

given to the State Department, states that

the Japanese government accepts arbitra-

tion in principle, and is prepared to enter upon the terms for a settlement of pending disputes. The formal letter of acceptance has been sent to Hawaii, and the condi-

tions of arbitration will be contained there

in. Those conditions are not known here. Pending the arrangement of details, all

other proceedings looking to a settlement

will be discontinued.

When the officials of the State Department were informed of the offer and acceptance of arbitration, the secretary of the Japanese legation here was informed that until the annexation treaty was concluded the United States would not assume any authority in the matter, and that the present dispute must be accepted.

the present dispute must be considered as

the present dispute must be considered as between Japan and Hawaii.

The secretary, in reply, said he was glad to learn that such was the position of the United States, as it would permit Japan sending two or three warships to Hawaii pending final action on the arbitration treaty.

This interpretation of the situation rather

The sake tax of which the Japanese complain is an increase of the duty on this liquor from 15 cents to \$1 per gallon. This tax was passed by the Hawaiian legislature and vetoed by President Dole on the

ground that it was unconstitutional and in

violation of the treaty with Japan, who had rights under the most favored nation clause. The tax was passed over his veto almost unanimously, only one vote being cast to sustain the president. The

pressure for taxing sake was from the saloon keepers and the manufacturers of liquors, as the Japanese use this liquor al-

nost wholly to the exclusion of other bev-

It is not expected that the State De-

partment will make more than a formal acknowledgment of the latest communi-

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT CHANGES.

and Appointments.

of the Interior have been officially an-

Office of the Secretary-Reinstatements

David L. Thomas of Ohio, watchman \$720;

Reinhard Kirchmeyer of Ohio, watchman,

Pension office-Reinstatements: William

O. Crosby of Iowa, Joseph F. Allison of Il-

linois, Winfield S. Neely of Kentucky,

Nathaniel C. Sawyer of Vermont, Edwin B.

Smith of Massachusetts, Homer Riggs of

New York, Samuel B. Brackett of Maine.

Edward P. Elliott of Indiana, John F.

Wiman of West Virginia and John S. Pat-

terson of New Jersey, special examiners,

\$1,300; Adolph Derndinger of Indiana, John

J. Hyer of Missourl, William H. Baker of

Missouri, Albert H. C. Jewett of New Hampshire and Stephen M. Long of Wis-censin, copylsis, \$300; Charles E. Chrum-diggear of Pennsylvania, messenger boy,

Washington, clerk, \$1,000.

Patent office—Promotions: William G.

Sprague of Massachusetts, copyist, \$900, from \$720; Miss Alice Peyton of District of

Columbia, copyist, \$720, from assistant messenger, \$720; Mrs. Sarah K. Arnold of Onio, assistant messenger, \$720, from la-borer (classified), \$600; Miss Anna S. Mac-

Donald of Illinois, copyist, \$720, from la-berer (classified), \$600. Resignation: Charles W. Parks of New

York, fourth assistant examiner, \$1,200. Miscellaneous — Appointments: Edward Brassey of Montana and Thomas Duffey of

Montana, appraisers of the Fort Maginnis

abandoned military reservation in Montana,

TO BE OFFICIALLY INVESTIGATED.

Little Known at the Departmen

About the Maine Collision.

Officially the Navy Department knows

very little about the collision suffered by

the Maine yesterday, and, in fact, the

newspapers convey more information than

is carried by the report from Admiral

Bunce, commandant of Brooklyn navy yard.

In a brief telegram received from him to-

day he says that the Maine, while avoid-

ing a collision yesterday in the East river

backed into a coal tow, but that the Maine

was uninjured. He has ordered an official

investigation which begins today, and the

department will await the findings before

proceeding further in the matter. Capt. Sigsbee, the commander of the Maine, has the reputation of being one of the most

careful and experienced navigators in the navy, and the department officials are con-

Personal Mention.

Postmaster General Gary went to Balti-

more yesterday to attend the funeral of

Henry James, the late Baltimore financier,

Gen. Wilson, chief of engineers, who has

been inspecting the government works in

Detroit, is expected to return to this city

Mr. Joseph Wallerstein, national president of the Travelers' Protective Associa-

tion of America, is at the Metropolitan

Assistant District Attorney Alexander R.

Mullowny, who has been absent from the city for a fortnight, will return tomorrow and resume his duties as prosecuting attorney in the United States branch of the

Police Court Monday morning.
Chief Engineer J. A. B. Smith of the
Norfolk navy yard is in the city on leave

Government Receipts

403; internal revenue, \$484,856; m ous, \$43,965. National bank notes today for redemption, \$262,820.

Government receipts from customs, \$288,

matter.

ent that he has not been at fault in the

Resignation: Harry L. Douglass of

Reinstatements, Promotion

ese foreign office at Tokio.

Hawaii.

ur.official.

nounced:

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1897-TWELVE PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

WRECK ON BIG FOUR

Miscreants Open a Switch in Front of an Express Train.

ENGINE AND THREE CARS DERAILED

Engineer, Fireman and Two Tramps Instantly Killed.

PASSENGERS ALL ESCAPE

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 30 .- A Times-Star special from Thorntown, Ind., says the Chicago express on the Cleveland, Cincirnati, Chicago and St. Louis railway, due in Cincinnati at 7 a.m., was wrecked there about 2:30 o'clock. Four were killed outright and several slightly injured.

There was a deliberate plot to wreck the train, as a coupling pin had been driven into the switch so as to hold it open and throw the fast train from Chicago to Cincinnati off the track as it passed this point.

The engine and tender, the mail, express and baggage cars were thrown from the track and wrecked. The coaches and Wagner sleeping cars remained on the track, and none of the passengers were seriously hurt, although they had a lively shaking

up. Engineer and Fireman Killed.

It is reported that none of those in the cars that were thrown from the track were seriously hurt. Seth Winslow of Greensturg, Ind., the engineer, and B. Crickmore of Indianapolis, the fireman, and two unidentified tramps were killed outright.

While there were many reports about the number of people injured, there were none seriously hurt, although many were so badly frightened at first as to give credence

badiy frightened at first as to give credence to the reports about many being injured. The officials of the Big Four railway state that no passengers were hurt at the wreck and that the fatalities are limited to the enginer and fireman and two tramps. No others on the train were seriously hurt. When the train left Chicago last night at 8 o'clock it was an unusually long one. Only four stops were to be made between Chicago and Indianapolis. The train was passing Thorntown at high speed when passing Thorntown at high speed when the engine struck the switch that had been opened and festered open.

The two tramps who were killed were stealing a ride on the front end of the mail car, and their remains cannot be identified.

Relief Train Sent to the Scene. A relief train was sent from Indianapolis to Thorntown early this morning, and as soon as the track was cleared a new train

The train was unusually crowded with pas-Engineer Winslow leaves a widew and two children. His remains were taken to his home at Greensburg, and those of Fireman Crickmore to Indianapolis.

was made up for this city and other points.

The officials of the railroad have instituted a thorough investigation as to the perpetrators of the wreck. The reports from Thorntown leave no doubt whatever about the switch having been thrown open and a coupling pin fastened in the switch to hold

There have recently been some labor roubles in and about Thorntown, but none of them have been in any manner con-nected with the railway. It is stated that since the mining troubles there had been a number of strangers about the place are not connected with the strike, but who are supposed to have been tramping about with a view to plunder during the expected trouble. No attempt was made to rob the express or other cars after the wreck, and no understanding of the plot can be tained. All available detectives were set

Officials Think Strikers Did It. The opinion is entertained at the headquarters of the Big Four that the trainwreckers had hoped to destroy a coal train about due. General Manager Schaff has offered a reward of \$500 for the arrest and

at work today on the case.

ecnviction of the wreckers.

CONFIDENTLY EXPECT ANNEXATION. Ellis Mills, Retiring Consul General, Discusses Situation in Hawaii.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.-Ellis Mills, the retiring consul general at Honolulu, arrived from the islands on the steamer Alameda. Mr. Mills was succeeded by Wm. Hayward, and with his wife he is now on his way back to his home in Virginia. Speaking of political affairs in the islands, Mr. Mills said: "Annexation is now regarded universally by the people of Ha-wall as a certainty. The enthusiasm over the annexation movement is more intense now, if such a thing be possible, than it has ever been before. Almost everybody has an abiding faith in the happy result that they all wish for and anticipate. It is fidently expected that the whole matter will be settled when Congress meets this fall."

PERISHED IN THE DESERT.

Fate of Two Members of the Calvert Exploring Expedition. SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.-The mystery that for nearly a year has clouded the fate of Chas. Wells and Geo. L. Jones, the two

expedition in West Australia, is now cleared up by advices received from Sydney. L. A. Wells, leader of the search party, recently found the dead bodies of the men near Joanna Springs, in the heart of desert. They missed the trail in November 1896, and failed to meet the main body o the expedition. They died of thirst and

missing members of the Calvert exploring

JAMES GORAGH KILLED.

shot in a Dispute Over a Game of

Cards. CHICKASAW, I. T., July 30.-James Goragh, a well-known sporting man from the Pacific coast, was instantly killed by a man named Willie Day, a stranger here, late last night. Goragh was playing a game of cards with Day, and the two became involved in a quarrel. Day drew his revolver and shot Goragh through the heart. John Alken started to run to the open door, and Day, apparently crazed by excitement, shot him in the shoulder and fatally injured him. Day ran out of the and is still at large, but a posse is

Goragh was at one time a partner of Jim the vicinity of Chicago, Milwaukee and Corbett in Portland, Ore., and is well known on the Pacific coast and in Texas.

Death of Judge Geissinger.

HUNTINGDON, Pa., July 30.-William J. Geissinger, associate circuit judge of this county, died today after a long illness of Bright's disease, aged sixty-five years. Judge Geissinger's term would have expired pext year. The judge was a leading repub-lican of Huntingdon county, and had held several important elective offices.

Ross Dalby Dead.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 30 .- Ross Dalby, for twenty-two years road master of the western division of the Missouri Pa-cific, from which position he retired in 1887 in his sixty-seventh year.

JAPAN READY TO ARBITRATE JOHN BULL'S CLAIM SETTLED FOUR INCHES ALL

Wants to Share the Possession of Alaskan Gold Fields.

MAY GIVE RISE TO COMPLICATIONS

Statement by the Superintendent of Coast and Geodetic Survey.

THE TRUE LINES DEFINED

The claim of Great Britain to a big share of Alaska promises to occupy a large amount of public attention for some time to come, if, indeed, it does not become a vital question and give rise to diplomatic complications between the United States and England. The claim is regarded by government officials here as preposterous. It is considered unfortunate that the Senate, before which body the boundary question was brought as the outcome of a treaty negotiated by Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote, did not place itself on record on the matter. Before a vote was taken Congress adjourned, so that the location of the divisional line, which has been in dispute since 1884, is no nearer settlement than it has been at any period

during the past thirteen years. Gen. Duffield, superintendent of the coast and geodetic survey, was a member of the boundary commission. The survey authorized by it has until recently been deemed official and correct by both countries. In talking with a Star reporter today Gen. Duffield said: "Up to 1884 both countries were prac-

tically united as to the boundary line from Mount Saint Elias to the southeast. Ac-cording to the terms of the treaty between Russia and Great Britain, the United States in purchasing Alaska in 1867 acquired all of Russia's rights. In describing the southeastern boundary, the Anglo-Russian treaty

read:
"The line of demarkation between the possession of the high contracting parties upon the coast of the continent and the islands of America to the northwest shall be drawn in the following manner:

The Outlines.

This interpretation of the situation rather surprised the State Department officials, who answered that the United States would corsider in a different light an agreement of arbitration and the sending of a warship, and intimated that non-interference by the United States in one case could not be construed as passive acceptance of the latter position. The Japanese secretary was told, however, that in the absence of Secretary Sherman and Assistant Secretary Day nothing could or would be said officially upon the subject, and any conversation must be considered as wholly unofficial. "'Commencing from the southernmost point of the island called Prince of Wales Island, which point lies in the parallel of 54 degrees 40 minutes north latitude, and between the 131st degree and the 133d degree of west longitude, the same line shall ascend to the north along the channel called Portland channel, as far as the point of the continent where it strikes the 56th de-gree of north latitude. From this last mentioned point, the line of demarkation shall follow the summit of the mountains situated parallel to the coast as far as the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude of the same meridian, and finally from the said point of intersection the said meridian line of the 141st degree, in its prolongation as far as the frozen ocean, shall form the limit between the Russian and British possessions on the con-

tinent of America to the northwest.

"'Wherever the summit of the mountains, which extend in a direction parallel to the coast from the 56th degree of north lattitude to the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude, shall prove to be at a distance of cation from Japan upon the subject of the annexation of Hawaii, the understanding being that all future negotiations will be 141st degree of west longitude, prove to be at a distance of more than ten marine leagues from the ocean, the limit between the British posessions and the line of coast which is to belong to Russia, as above mentioned shall be formed by a line parallel to the winding, of the coast, and which shall never exceed The following changes in the Department the distance of ten marine leagues

The Recognized Boundary.

"On all maps from 1825 down to 1884 the boundary line had been shown as in general terms parallel to the winding of the coast and thirty-five miles from it. In 1884, however, an official Canadian map showed a marked deflection in this line at its south

"Instead of passing up Portland canal this Canadian map showed the boundary as passing up Behm canal, an arm of the sea some sixty or seventy miles west of Portland canal, this change having been made on the bare assertion that the words 'Portland canal' as inserted were errone-ous. By this change the line and an area of American territory about equal in size to British territory. There are three facts which go to show that this map was incorrect. In the first place, the British admiralty, when usrveying the northern limit of the British Columbian poss 1808, one year after the cession of Alaska, surveyed Portland canal and not Behm cathe boundary line. Second, region now claimed by British Columbia was at that time occupied as a military post of the United States without objection or protest on the part of British Co-lumbia. Third, Annette Island in this region was by act of Congress four years ago set apart as a reservation for the of the Metlaktala Indians, who sought asylum under the American flag to escape annoyances experienced under the British

"Another change was made at Lynn canal, the northernmost extension of the Alexander Archipelago, which runs north of Juneau, and is the land outlet for the Yukon trade. The official Canadian man of 1884 carried the boundary line around the head of this canal. Another Canadian map three years later carried the line across the head of the canal in such a manner as to throw its headquarters into British territory. Still later Canadian maps carry the line, not across the head of the canal, but across near its mouth. some sixty or seventy miles south of the former line, in such a way as to practically take in Juneau, or at least all over-land immediately back of it. And the very latest Canadian map, published at Ottawa within a few days, while it runs no line at all southeast of Alaska, prints the legend 'British Columbia' over portions of the Lynn canal which are now administered

by the United States.' United States Survey.

A recent report of United States sur veyors as to the boundary line in this region said:

throw the diggings at the mouth of Forty Mile creek within the territory of the United States. The whole valley of Birch creek, another most valuable gold-producing part of the country, is also in the United States. Most of the gold is to the west of the crossing of the 141st meridian at Forty Mile creek. If we produce the 141st meridian on a chart the mouth of Miller's creek, a tributary of Sixty Mile creek, and a valuable gold region, is five miles west in an air line, or seven miles according to the winding of the streamall within the territory of the United States. In substance, the only places in the Yukon region where gold in quantity has been found are therefore all to the west of the boundary line between Canada and the United States."

It can readily be seen that the claim.

It can readily be seen that the claim of the United States is directly opposed to that of the Canadians. It is true that the arbitration of the list meridian was favored by the United States surveyors, but some of them were angered at the claims of the English with regard to Lynn creek and the whole southeastern boundary, and expressed the belief that the United States would refuse to arbitrate this portion of the boundary.

Floor of the Reception Corridor at the White

One Result of the Siege of the President by the Place Hunters.

The floor of the reception corridor, just off the President's offices in the White House, has settled four inches. Colonel Bingham, the superintendent of public buildings and grounds, has this morning had the floors torn out, and is having supports put in. This corridor is on the second floor and opens into the President's private office, where he receives all visitors, and into Secretary Porter's room, and the rooms occupied by the several executive clerks. It is where all the office seekers assemble to await their turn at the ear of the President.

Since the 4th of March the corridor has been crowded every day, and the immense weight of office seekers has been a severe strain upon the supports of the floor. It is strain upon the supports of the floor. It is situated immediately over the central part of the great east room, and an additional strain is put upon the girders by their having to hold the weight of the immense chandelier, which is suspended from the center of the ceiling of the east room. This corridor has a very large floor space, being in length the full width of the east room and about thirty feet wide. The floor being in length the full width of the east room and about thirty feet wide. The floor is not supported either from above or be-low, but rests upon stringers running from low, but rests upon stringers running from wall to wall. It has settled evenly from all directions toward the middle, with a sag of four inches. To repair and to strengthen the floor is a difficult problem. A column supporting it from below would have to stand in the center of the east room and would seriously detract from the heauty of would seriously detract from the beauty of that room, and there is no money for the extensive repairs that would be necessary to put in Iron girders from the walls. The only thing left to do, therefore, is to bring the support from above. This will require it to be trussed up to the heavy timbers of the roof, and there will be a column placed in the center of the corridor and placed in the center of the corridor and suspended from the roof timbers, upon which the weight will rest. It is a for-tunate thing that there was a relief from the rush of office seekers before greater damage was done.

ASSIGNED TO REGIMENTS.

Orders Issued to Army Officers Recently Promoted. Officers recently promoted have been as-

signed to regiments as follows: Colonel Guy V. Henry, to the 10th Cavalry; he will remain on duty with the 3d Cavalry until further orders. Colonel Louis H. Carpenter, to the 5th Cavalry. Colonel Samuel B. M. Young, to the 3d Cavalry; he will remain on duty at Fort Yellowstone, Wyoming, until further or-ders. Colonel John M. Bazon, to the 8th Cavalry. Lieutenant Colonel Adna R. Chaffee, to the 3d Cavalry. Lieutenant Colonel Michael Cooney, to the 7th Cavalry. Lieutenant Colonel James Jackson, to the 4th Cavalry. Lieutenant Colonel Louis T. Morris, to the 1st Cavalry. Major William C. Forbush, to the 9th Cavalry. Major Jacob A. Augur, to the 4th Cavalry. Major William A. Thompson, to the 2d Cayalry. Major John S. Loud, to the 3d Cavalry. Captain Henry J. Goldman, to the 5th Cavalry, Troop E. Captain Augus-tus C. Macomb, to the 5th Cavalry, Troop A. Captain Thomas J. Lewis, to the 2d A. Captain Thomas J. Lewis, to the 2d Cavalry, Troop A. Captain Hugh J. McGrath, to the 4th Cavalry, Troop G. Captain John F. McBiain, to the 9th Cavalry, Troop D. First Lieutenant Lawrence Fleming, to the 5th Cavalry, Troop M. First Lieutenant James J. Hornbrook, to

First Lieutenant James J. Hornbrook, to the 5th Cavalry, Troop B. First Lieutenant William F. Clark, to the 2d Cavalry, Troop C. First Lieut. S. G. Jones, jr., to the fourth cavalry, Troop G. First Lieut. Oren B. Meyer, to the 3d Cavalry, Troop H. First Lieut. Charles J. Symmonds, to the 9th Cavalry, Troop I. Additional Second Lieut. Lanning Passons, to a vacancy of second lieutenant, 10th Cavalry, Troop D. Additional Second Lieut. Edward P. Orton, to a vacancy of second lieutenant, 2d Cavalry, Troop K. Additional Second Lieut. Robert B. Powers, to a vacancy of second lieutenant, 7th Cavalry, Troop D. Additional Second Lieut. Francis H. Pope, to a vacancy of second lieutenant, 2d Cavalry, Troop D. Additional Second Lieut. Francis H. Pope, to a vacancy of second lieutenant, 2d Cavalry, vacancy of second lieutenant, 2d Cavalry Troop A. Additional Second Lieut. Mat Troop A. Additional Second Lieut. Mat-thew E. Harna, to a vacancy of second leutenant, 2d Cavalry, Troop M. Addition al Second Lieutenant George E. Mitchell, to a vacancy of second lieutenant, 7th Cavalry, Troop H. Col. Daniel W. Benham, to the 7th Infantry, Lieut. Col. Gilbert S. Carpenter, to the 7th Infantry, Maj. Stephen Baker, to the 4th Infantry. Capt. Ly-man W. V. Kennon, to the 6th Infantry, Company I. First Lieut. Henry J. Hunt, to the 6th Infantry, Company K. Additional Second Lieut. Charles D. Roberts, to a

vacancy of second lieutenant, 21st In-fantry, Company D. Additional Second Lieut, John K. Moore, to a vacancy of sec-Lieut. John K. Moore, to a vacancy of sec-ond lieutenant, 15th Infantry, Company E.

POSTAL SERVICE IN ALASKA. A Thoughtful Clerk Suggests His Be

The Postmaster General has received a application from a post office clerk in arge eastern city, asking that he be sent to Alaska in connection with the postal service. The ambitious clerk does not hint at gold or the gold fields, but merely suggests that it would be to the advantage of the service that old and experience

clerks be sent to Alaska. The second assistant postmaster genera is considering the improvement of the postal service in Alaska in view of the mmense mail business now being develope there. There are now twenty post offices in Alaska, one of which, Juneau, is a presidential post office, paying \$1,100 per annum.

FLAX EQUAL TO THE BEST. Results of Experiments in the Puge

Sound Begien. Secretary Wilson has received a report from a firm at Lisburn, Ireland, on some retting and scutching experiments, conduoted by them in Ireland with a ton of flax straw grown in the Paget Sound region of Washington, under the direction of the Agricultural Department in its experiment in 1895. These cultural experiment developed the fact that for flax culture the Puget Sound region is the equal in climate of some of the best-flax producing regions of Europe. Attention is called to the low rate of seeding, 1% to 2 bushels per acre, and to the fact that 14 bushels of seed per acre were also produced. It is asserted that the experiment proves that farmers of this country can grow seed and fiber in the same plant.

Secretary Sherman's Health Better. Word comes to Washington from Secre ary Sherman at Amagansett, L. I., that his health has improved very much since he arrived at that place. It is also stated that he is about to leave for Boston in a day or two and that this trip will be fol-lowed by a sea voyage. No further details

Fourth-Class Postmasters.
Fourth-class postmasters were appointed Maryiand: Brookville, Montgom ty, W. H. Jones: Virginia, Groco ington county, W. H. Bembo.

FALSE CLUES

Police Making Diligent Search for Fugitive James Carr.

MANY BASELESS REPORTS SENT IN

tured at Martinsburg.

Latest Rumoris He Has Been Cap-

EACH CLUE IS FOLLOWED

Interest in the case of James, alias Patrick, Carr, who is charged with having so brutally treated the little Robinson girl. has not abated. The interest shown by the authorities after the fugitive got away is still manifested, and last night and today they have followed a number of clues. Reports made at noon showed that the officers were almost without hope. Many of the officers believe that Carr has left the city, and that he is far away from here, notwithstanding the many reports received that he has been seen at various points. Several persons who claim to have known him are positive they have seen him, one of them no later than this morning.

About 8 o'clock last night a telephone message from Eckington informed Inspector Hollinberger that Carr had been seen there. This information was communicated to the second and eighth precincts, and a to the second and eighth precincts, and a few minutes later the suburban village wa rew minutes later the suburban village was virtually in the hands of the police, but if Carr had realiy been there he had taken fright and gone where he could not be found. The officers kept up the search for fully two hours, going through every outbuilding and possible hiding place, as well as looking in the sewer.

An Exciting Chase.

In the fifth precinct the police also had an exciting pursuit, the result of a report that the fugitive was on his way across the Pennsylvania avenue bridge. Several officers hastened to the bridge and watched for the appearance of Carr, but he failed to materialize. Several policemen crossed the materialize. Several policemen crossed the bridge and went on a general search for a suspicious-looking young white man. Box cars and the adjacent woods were scrutinized closely, and finally the officers arrested two boys, but neither of them was Carr. One of them gave his name as Emanuel Beach and said he lived in Baltimore, while his commander said his programmer. timore, while his companion said his name was William Franklin, and that his mother lives in this city, his father residing in New York.

New York.

Another supposed clue was received by the police of the sixth precinct, which was to the effect that the fugitive was hiding in a saloon near 1st and C streets northeast. Sergeant Lombard, with several privates, visited the saloon and made a search, but nothing was seen of Carr and the offibut nothing was seen of Carr and the offi-cers were satisfied that he had not been

there.

This afternoon the officers of the sixth precinct obtained what they thought might prove a good clue, and this they believed indicated that the man seen in Eckington last night was the fugitive. The report was that Carr was seen in the neighborhood of Harmony cemetery. The cemetery is only a short distance from Eckington, and the police had an idea that probably the fugitive had slept in the woods or had remained about Ivy City over night, and was looking for something to eat this and was looking for something to eat this

Policeman Herbert, who knows Carr, was in the station when the report was received, and went out to make an investi-

More Complete Description.

In addition to the description of Carr sent out by the police, as printed in Wednesday's Star, the officers have learned that he has a scar over one eye, and has his initials, "J. C.," in India ink on one arm. It was also learned that Carr in his many exploits about the country, had frequently visited Bladensburg, as well as other parts of Maryland, and it may be that he has gone in the direction of hesapeake bay. But, as heretofor in The Star, he is acquainted with the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad between here and Cincinnati, and also the Baltimore and Ohio road, particularly the Met-

opolitan branch.
It is the opinion of some of the officer that he went out on a freight train going west, and that he may have stopped at one of the coal mines to take the striker. Others are of the opinion that he had continued his journey west, hoping to be able to join the army of gold hunters on the way to Alaska. Detectives Helar and Lacy went to 15th and H streets today because of a report that Carr had be fell flat, as did so many others.

The Paul Hoffmann who was arrested at

Hyattsville as a suspect was, of course not J. Paul Hoffman of 221 D street north-

Suspect in Martinsburg. A telephone message received at police

headquarters this afternoon located the accused on the Pennsylvania avenubridge on his way toward Twining City. The message was sent by a business man who claims to know Carr, and several policemen were sent out to make a of Twining City and the box cars on the ailroad tracks.

The latest information, and which the

police think is possibly the most reliable, was received by wire from Martinsburg W. Va. The telegram reads:

"Think we have con-one to identify him. "WILLIAM HOLLIS." As soon as Major Moore received this dispatch he turned it over to Inspector Hollinberger. This official sent a dispatch to Mr. Hollis asking about the scar over th prisoner's eye, and the India ink initials

It was stated today that Joseph Carr, the young brother of the fugitive, would not be taken by the Humane Society, but not be taken by the Humane Society that his Georgetown relatives will for him. An Indictment.

District Attorney Davis this morning placed before the grand jury the case of James, or "Pat." Carr, and the grand jury this afternoon returned an indictment

against Carr, charging him with rape, and

also with assaulting the child with intent

to commit rane. Immediately upon the filing of the indictment, upon the application of Assistant District Attorney Shillington, Judge Hagner directed that a bench warrant issue for the rrest of Carr.

It is the intention of Mr. Davis to try

Carr the very first available day after his arrest. The penalty for rape is imprison-ment in the penitentiary at hard labor for not less than ten nor more than thirty years.
For assault with intent to commit rape

the penalty is for the first offense impris-onment in the penitentiary at hard labor for not less than one nor more than five Bartender Stabbed to Death.

NEW YORK, July 30.-Ignatz Hertger bartender in a cafe on lower 3d aveie, was stabbed to death early today by Carl Theil, a waiter in the same pla The murderer escaped. Hertser had accused Theil of stealing when the latter seized a bread knife and stabbed the former twice in the abdomen. The from Baltimore a few weeks ago.

At New York, Patria, from Marsel

WILL WEAR A UNIFORM

Minister Woodford Affected by the Recent

Will Put on the Garb of a General When Presented to the Spanish Queen Regent.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, United States minister to Spain, now on his way to Madrid, is directly affected by the recent opinion of the Attorney General to the effect that voiunteer officers of the army are entitled to bear the official title, and upon occasions of ceremony to wear the uniform of the highest grade they have held by brevet or other commissions in the volunteer service. Gen. Woodford held the rank of brigadier general of volunteers during the war, and will wear the uniform of that rank upon the occasion of his reception by the Queen Regent of Spain at San Sebastian, about the middle of August. Mr. Sickles, secretary of the United States legation at Madrid, who accompanies the minister, is a major in the New York Na-tional Guard, and will appear in the uniform of that rank on occasions of ceremony. Officers of the National Guard,

emony. Officers of the National Guard, however, are not affected by the opinion of the Attorney General.

That opinion is of great interest to all officers who served during the war of the rebellion in either the regular establishment or the volunteer service.

The questions involved were raised by the Secretary of War, and the opinion is addressed to him. The opinion was made by Solicitor General Richards, and was approved by Attorney General McKenna. It is as follows:

proved by Attorney General McKenna. It is as follows:
"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 14th ultimo, requesting an opinion whether section 1226 of the Revised Statutes is applicable to persons who were officers in the volunteer service during the late war, but are not now officers in the regular army.

are not now officers in the regular army.

"The request for the opinion grows out of the application of James F. Farrell, late a captain of the 5th New York Heavy Artillery, and brevetted major of United States volunteers, to your department for instructions as to the kind of uniform he is entitled to wear, under this section.

tions as to the kind of uniform he is enti-tled to wear, under this section.

"I am not altogether satisfied that the application of this private citizen raises a question of law in the administration of your department, which properly calls for an opinion from me, but it appears from the inclosures and I am otherwise inform-ed that proper cases demanding a decision of the same question are pending in sev-eral of the executive departments, so I am disposed to regard the rule advanced by my 'predecessor when declining to give opinions, as perhaps inapplicable to the exopinions, as perhaps inapplicable to the ex-

sting situation "The section in question reads as follows:
"Section 1226. All officers who have served during the rebellion as volunteers in the army of the United States, and have been honorably mustered out of the vol-unteer service, shall be entitled to bear the official title, and, upon occasions of cereofficial title, and, upon occasions of cere-mony, to wear the uniform of the highest grade they have held, by brevet or other commissions, in the volunteer service. The highest volunteer rank which has been held by officers of the regular army shall be entered, with their names respectively, upon the Army Register. But these privi-leges shall not entitle any officer to com-

leges shall not entitle any officer to com-mand, pay or emoluments."

"This section speaks for itself; the lan-guage is plain; it requires no construction.

In its leading features—the bearing of an official title and the wearing of a uniform upon occasions of ceremony—the section ap-plies only to ex-officers who have served during the rebellion as volunteers and have been honorably mustered out of that service and are not now in the regular army. The only privilege granted to officers in the regular army who acquired rank in th volunteer service is the entry of their high est volunteer rank upon the Army Regis

"Both departmental and legislative struction confirm the accuracy of the above conclusions. (War Department General Or-ders, No. 78, August 24, 1867. Act of February 4, 1897, 29 Stat., 511).
"Your question is, therefore, answered in

GOLD WILL BE DEMONETIZED.

Representative Hilborn Belleves That Will Be Result of Great Discoveries. Representative Hilborn of California is one of the best-posted men in Congress on the subject of gold mining, having for years been interested in the business in California.

He said to a Star reporter today that some time before the newspaper stories of the great gold discoveries in Alaska he had been receiving letters from old miners, who were friends, telling of the immense deposits of gold in the Klondyke country. "I have no doubt," said Judge Hilborn,

"that the Klondyke discoveries will prove the greatest in the history of the world. From my knowledge of gold mining is should think that there will be paying quantities of the precious metal to be found in Alaska for years to come. Judge Hilborn does not think the rigory

of the climate are such as have been por-trayed. He said that if he had been at his home he would have made a trip to the gold fields merely for the purpose of learn-ing the facts for himself. He believes that the world is on the eve of a great revival in gold mining. The rush to the Klondyke country and the talk of the rich finds there will lead prospectors in every part of the country to begin hunting for gold. Many of them will be successful. All over this country where gold has been mined in former years new life will be taken on. In southern as well as in western states gold fields were worked in years past and were abandoned because the quartz did not yield enough to make money. Under new processes quartz which pays a few dollars a ton can be worked with profit. In Judge Hilborn's state money is being made out of property quartz paying \$2.50 a ton. Im proved electrical apparatus has cheapene the work of getting out the precious metal Mines in California which were de years ago are now being reworked with

"I predict," said Judge Hilborn, "that by 1900 more gold will be mined in California than was taken out in the palmy days when the state was made fam Judge Hilborn believes that the produc-tion of gold for the next few years will be so great as to cause a den

Treasury Department Changes. The following changes have been made in the Treasury Department: C. M. Mc Clure, draughtsman in class E of the office of the supervising architect, transferred

and promoted to draughtsman of class 1 in the office of the light house board. Theo. Long, draughtsman of class 1 of the office of the supervising architect, transferred and promoted to draughtsman of class 2 in the office of the light house board.

In the office of the light house board.

J. S. Raymond, Iowa, has been promoted from \$1,800 to assistant chief of division, supervising architect's office. Miss Ida Howgate, Michigan, \$1,200, to \$1,400, and Miss E. E. Juliand, New York, \$1,000 to \$1,200, in the Secretary's office.

Reinstatements—Wm. H. Hanna, Pennsylvania, \$000, supervising architect's office; Mrs. Annie M. Baden, District of Columbia, \$600, office of auditor for War Department.

Applications for office under the Treasury Department today were as follows:
Thos. F. Bryon, collector of internal revenue at Burlington, Iowa: Henry Beson, examiner of drugs at New Orleans.

by everybody worth reaching. The Star is the recognized household and family journal of the National Capital, and has no rival as an advertising med-

Advertising is not an expense.

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profitably you will therefore put your advertisements in such a

paper as The Evening Star, that

is read regularly and thoroughly

REFUSE TO QUIT WORK

Strike Leaders Discouraged at Action. of De Armitt's Men.

BIG MEETING HAD LITTLE EFFECT

Organizers in West Virginia Prepare for an Active Campaign.

STRIKERS ARE PEACEABLE

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 30.-After a long and weary night of waiting to learn the results of the meetings of the miners of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company, the camping strikers were a disappointed lot of men this morning, for the expected exodus from the Plum Creek, Sandy Creek and Oak Hill mines did not

The miners did not quit work, as they promised to do last night, and all the mines were in operation today.

Until daylight the indications were that the strikers had won, and that no more coal would be mined until the strike was over, but the dawn brought disappointment, Inquiry About Plum Creek.

In the vicinity of the Sandy Creek and Oak Mill mines anxious inquiry was made about Plum Creek. At the two meetings last night the leaders announced that the Plum Creek miners would come out and that no more coal would be dug until the strike was won. What reports these statements were based on could not be learned, but they must have been unfounded, for at 3:30 o'clock this morning 200 strikers, after making a demonstration at the Plum Creek mires, went into camp at Negley Post Office, one-half mile from the time. fice, one-half mile from the tipple, where they remained until 5 o'clock, and left only when they learned that all the miners had gone in, and that yesterday's work had been fruitless. At Sandy Creek a small body of strikers

watched a majority of the miners who at-tended the meeting last night go back to

Interest in Oak Hill Mine. The main interest in the strike, so far as De Armitt's men are concerned, is at the

Oak Hill mine, about two miles from Turtle Creek. The strikers thought that mine would close, but this morning the Oak Hill miners boarded the company's train at Turtle Creek as usual and started to work. A body of the strikers was camped along the railroad track, and as the train hauling the miners passed the camp, four of the strikers jumped on the cars. Two of the miners, believing the strikers were about to make an attack, jumped from the cars and joined the strikers. These two were the only Oak Hill miners who started from Turtle Creek for the mine and did

from Turtle Creek for the mine and did rom Turtle Creek for the mine and did not go to work.

The mine officials say that, including these two men, not over 6 per cent of the Oak Hill miners are idle, and their ab-sence is caused by sickness or something

other than the strike. Next Move of Strikers.

What the marchers will now do is known, but from indications given by the speakers yesterday it is believed that large bodies of strikers will be brought to the vicinity of the De Armitt mines and the demonstration will be Fept up.

Much credit is given the leaders and the strikers for the good order which has been maintained, and the indications are that drinking and perfect order is maintained

Claims Men Will Strike Tomorrow. Secretary Warner claimed this afternoon that all of De Armitt's mines would be idle tomorrow. Not a pound of coal was mined at Sandy Creek today, he said, and not

more than fifty men were working at Tur-

tle Creek. This afternoon he ordered tents for the strikers encamped near De Armitt's mines. The strikers, he said, would not leave until the men quit work, if they camped there for a month.

A call for a meeting of the United Labor League on Sunday evening, to arrange for a mass meeting on August 5, was issued today. Debs has promised to return and

speak on the occasion President De Armitt denied Warner's statement that the men went out at Turtle and Sandy creeks today. He claimed that all of the miners were at work.

ORGANIZERS PREPARE FOR WORK Agitators Will Canvass West Virginia Districts-Boggs Run Men Return.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 30 .- The oranizers in the several fields are mapping out their campaign, though no actual work will be done before Saturday or Sunday, The Mason injunction is creating widespread comment, and nearly every one agrees with Governor Atkinson that it covers more ground than comes under the court's jurisdiction. Boggs Run miners in the Wheeling district, who went back to work this morning, will be followed by the other five hundred strikers. The break is only a blow to sentiment, however, as n of the Wheeling district mines ship coa district mines ship coal or

help to relieve famine. Strikers Desert Roanoke, Ill. PEORIA, Ill., July 30.-Visiting coal miners have now all left Roanoke and its vicinity. There were not more than half a dozen in town last night. No one is working at the mine. At Benson, last night, miners boarded a Sante Fe train and wanted to ride free. It was necessary for the conductor to knock some of them off the

train. CANVASS FOR SIGNATURES.

Committee Representing True Uniformity Plan Sanguine of Success. PITTSBURG, Pa., July 30.-The coal operators' committee appointed at the true uniformity conference to secure signatures to the agreement were busy this morning revising and correcting the proofs of the contract, which is being printed. As soon as these papers are received from the printer they will be placed in the hands of the several members composing the committee, who will at once begin an active canvass of the coal operators for their signatures. It is still a question of dispute among many of the coal operators as to whether enough signatures can be obtained to the contract to make it operative. The members of the committee are positive there will be no difficulty in getting the required number of signatures. They think their work will be accomplished speedily, and expect to secure many of the signatures within the next two days. Despite denial from some quarters it is executed the from some quarters, it is asserted the river operators are as anxious for the agreement as are any of the others. Some of the most prominent river operators took agreement as are any of the others. Some of the most prominent river operators took part in the conferences, and assurances have been given that the river men will not hold aloof now.

Claims to Be a Striking Miner. EAU CLAIRE, Wis., July 30.-Marsha H. J. Walker of Durand last night shot and fatally wounded James Crone, who, with a companion, was burglarising a store. Crone said he was a striking miner from Scranton, Pa., driven to the commission of crime through hunger.